are completely isolated in the liquid interposed between the solid contents of the cyst and its wall move like the others.

After the lapse of time indicated, this movement of all the sporigenous masses ceases suddenly; each corpuscle returns to a spherical, or nearly spherical, form, and becomes converted into a definitive spore by the production of a thick wall on its surface. In its turn, the voluminous central mass of granules on which the spores rest becomes surrounded also with a proper coat, and converted into a vesicle enclosed in the cyst and free at all parts. This *pseudocyst*, as I call it, is in my eyes an agent in a new mode of spore-dissemination. By its subsequent growth it presses on the spores compressed between the opposite surfaces of the two spheres, causes the rupture of the exterior tegument, and consequently the liberation of the reproductive bodies.

Out of thirty genera that I have examined, the existence of an apparatus of dissemination is only met with in the two genera just cited. Genera very nearly allied to *Gregarina* or *Stylorhynchus* do not offer any trace of the peculiarities which characterize these latter; as, on the other hand, the sporoducts and the pseudocyst cannot be brought to a common organic expression, it is difficult to decide what value it is necessary to attribute, in the characterization of the *Gregarina*-type, to this new element. But it appears certain that this new element does not create any homology between the Gregarinidæ and the lower plants. The chemical characters of the walls of the sporoducts and of the pseudocyst, as well as the mode of their formation, do not confirm in the least the external analogy that the sporoducts of the *Gregarinæ* especially seem to bear at first sight to the emissory tubes of the spores of some Chytridieæ.—*Comptes Rendus*, February 15, 1875, p. 432.

Researches into the History of the Rhizopods.

To the Editors of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History.

Gentlemen,—It has been brought to my notice, but only within the present month, that towards the close of last year Professor Leidy published, in some of the American scientific journals, an account of researches he had made into the history of the freshwater Rhizopods, more especially the *Amœbæ* and *Difflugiæ*.

I am delighted to find that observations, nearly all of which (even to the supposed discovery by Professor Leidy of the very remarkable form for which he has suggested the name *Ouramœba*) were embodied by me in a series of papers, accompanied by illustrative figures, which appeared in the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History' in April, May, June, August, November, December 1863, and March 1864, should have been so fully confirmed by such a distinguished writer. It is to be regretted, however, that Professor Leidy should have failed to make any reference whatever to my papers, although I feel satisfied the failure has been a purely unintentional one on his part.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. C. Wallich, M.D.